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HUANG HUA LEAVES FOR UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OW290849 Beijing XINHUA in English 0841 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 29 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, chairman of the Chinese delegation to the 37th United Nations General Assembly, state councillor and foreign minister, left here for New York by air today. He was seen off at the airport by Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Wenjin.

Ling Qing, vice-chairman of the delegation, and other members are already in New York.

PRC DELEGATE ATTENDS 12TH ITU CONFERENCE

OW290118 Beijing XINHUA in English 0702 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Nairobi, September 28 (XINHUA) -- Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi today urged at the 12th plenipotentiary conference of the International Telecommunication Union (I.T.U.) wider deployment of communication facilities and technologies in developing countries.

In his opening speech this afternoon, President Moi noted that there have been some tremendous advances in sophisticated technology since the last conference in Spain nine years ago. But he stressed that the "greatest benefit, to humanity at large only now accrue if facilities and technologies are more widely spread and deployed throughout the developing nations."

Two thousand delegates from 137 countries, including China, and the U.N. specialized agencies attended the conference.

Notifying a veritable explosion in the means of telecommunication, I.T.U. Secretary General M. Mili said that with an annual growth rate of seven percent, the number of telephones and television sets in the world both reached 500 million last year.

He told the opening session that the studies on optical fibre cables with potential capacity of several thousand circuits had made good progress.

He said that the money his organization put in the technical cooperation program rose from 11 million dollars in 1973 to 40 million dollars last year. The secretary general also claimed that many developing countries had reached the stage of specialization in technical cooperation.

The present conference is scheduled to last six weeks. Top on the agenda include the approval of the union's program until the next conference, fixing of the budget limit and the election of a new secretary general of the union.

The International Telecommunication Union was founded in Paris in 1865. With its headquarters in Geneva, the union has a membership of 157 countries.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS SOVIET-INDIAN DISCUSSIONS

HK290716 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Sep 82 p 7

["New Roundup" by Liu Zhengxue [0491 2973 1331] "Soviet-Indian Talks End"]

[Text] Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's visit to the Soviet Union has ended. Western public opinion holds that the achievements she made during her visit were "chiefly symbolic and not substantial."

In their talks, the Indian and Soviet leaders just reiterated the need "to further promote friendship and cooperation between the two countries" and did not sign any new agreements on economic cooperation and arms deals. An Indian newspaper said that during the exchange of views on international issues, there was a "close identity of views between the two countries", but "the two sides also agreed to disagree on Afghanistan." At a Moscow news conference the Indian prime minister expressed her hope for the first time that she "would like Soviet troops to leave Afghanistan." Her host was not very happy about this remark, which was deleted in TASS reports. Another example of their "disagreement" is: According to Indian sources, Brezhnev severely attacked China during the talks, accusing China of cherishing "hegemonist designs" on the whole of Asia. But speaking on "September to representatives from all circles at Tchaikovsky Hall, Indira Gandhi said: "We are now engaged in a dialogue with the People's Republic of China on outstanding questions which we earnestly hope will lead to normalization."

Over the past year and more, some Indian and Western observers have repeatedly said that they think there has been a tendency to "dissent from the Soviet Union" in India's current foreign policy. The most obvious example is that on the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Indian peace, friendship and cooperation treaty on 9 August last year, the Soviet Union twice invited Indira Gandhi to attend the grand celebrations in Moscow. However, Gandhi not only refused to go to Moscow but also excused herself from attending the celebrations in New Delhi. At the celebration meeting in New Delhi, Indian speakers did not mention the political and military contents of the treaty but dwelt only on the two countries' economic and cultural cooperation. In her message of greetings, Indira Gandhi said the Indian-Soviet treaty would be no obstacle to India's taking an independent stand on major issues. In March this year, a big Soviet military delegation headed by Minister of Defense Dmitry F. Ustinov visited India. It was reported that the Soviet delegation, while promising to "continue to strengthen cooperation" in providing India with defense equipment and developing India's arms production, once again urged Gandhi to visit the Soviet Union. In April this year, Gandhi announced to the press her plan to visit the United States. Only after her visit to the United States did she decide to visit the Soviet Union. In so doing, as the Indian press has repeatedly said, Indira Gandhi wanted to make it clear to the world that "New Delhi can be as distant from Moscow as it wishes."

In order to avoid "having too close of a relationship with the Soviet Union, in the past few years India has taken steps in diplomatic and economic policies to play down the Indo-Soviet "special relationship." Not long ago, after India agreed to accept the conditions raised by the International Monetary Fund, it obtained a huge loan of \$5.6 billion. Gandhi's visit to the United States has improved relations between the two countries, starting "a new spirit of dialogue and cooperation." India also dispatched high-ranking military delegations to West Germany to purchase submarines, to France to buy Mirage 2000 jet aircraft and to Britain to buy light transport aircraft with a view to diversifying its sources of weapons. In addition, India has taken measures to strengthen its dialogue with China, Pakistan and other neighbors in a bid to resolve existing bilateral problems. Apparently, all this is not to the liking of the Kremlin.

Since the mid-1950's, the Soviet Union has been striving to place India in its global strategy. Over the past 20 years and more, the Soviet Union has given India nearly \$3 billion in economic aid and \$3.8 billion in military aid. At present the number of projects that the Soviet Union has helped India to construct totals 74. Among these projects, 53 have already been put into production and their production capacity constitutes 40 percent of India's iron and steel industry, 60 percent of its exploitation, 30 percent of its petrochemical industry, 15 percent of electricity-generating capacity, 41 percent of its coal mining and 85 percent of its machine building industry.

The Soviet Union has not only helped India to set up its East Sea fleet and aircraft and tank industries, but has also been continuously supplying it with sophisticated weapons. However, as a big and independent Asian state, India cannot allow its own destiny to be manipulated by the superpowers. For the past year and more, India has made readjustments in its foreign policy. According to the Indian and world press, this is chiefly because India has deeply felt that being too partial to the Soviet Union, especially on the Afghan problem, will not only injure India's image as a nonaligned country and place India in an isolated position in the world, but will also rouse criticism and indignation at home. Moreover, if the Soviet Union hangs on in Afghanistan for a long time and uses Afghanistan as a base for its march south to occupy the Persian Gulf, this will pose a serious threat to India. Besides, along with India's development of industry, India wants more advanced equipment and technology, which the Soviet Union cannot supply it with. Some of the weapons that the Soviet Union has supplied India with as aid are of poor quality and the spare parts of some Soviet weapons have not been delivered according to schedule. This has forced India to approach the West for sources of new weapons. Naturally, this change on the part of India is to the displeasure of Moscow. In order to "turn India with full force back onto the pro-Soviet line," the Soviet Union spared no efforts at the recent talks to sow discord between India and the United States and between India and China, while promising to help make India strong in all fields. It is reported that the Soviet Union has already agreed to build a nuclear power plant for India, promised to provide India with preferential credit to help it develop iron and steel, coal mining and oil exploiting enterprises and expressed its desire to increase Indo-Soviet trade to \$4 billion a year by 1988. At the same time, the Soviet Union has also planned to supply India with advanced aircraft and warships and patrol boats equipped with missiles and agreed to let India astronauts carry out joint spaceflights with Soviet cosmonauts, and so on.

It is generally believed in the world that despite the trend of deviation from the Soviet Union in India's present foreign policy, India still maintains countless political, economic and military links with the Soviet Union. Therefore, apart from the impact of the Soviet southward strategy on South Asia and the Middle East, future developments and changes in Indo-Soviet relations will be determined mainly by India's consideration of her own interests.

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

HK281106 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Sep 82 p 6

[Article by Chen Fengxiang [7115 1409 7160]: "Prospects For the Current UN General Assembly"]

[Text] On the second day after the 37th UN General Assembly opened, the president of the assembly declared that an urgent meeting was summoned to debate the recent massacre of Palestinian refugees by Israeli troops in West Beirut. It is unusual that the UN General Assembly held an urgent meeting to discuss a special question as soon as it opened. This shows that the current UN General Assembly is confronted with a turbulent world.

Now, 139 topics for discussion have been placed on the agenda of the assembly, 5 more topics than the last assembly, and the 157 delegations from member countries have to deal with them. This shows that many major international questions of the past year have not been solved, but new questions have emerged.

What the people throughout the world pay close attention to is how the current UN General Assembly will tackle those prominent and knotty problems.

At the opening session, Imre Hollai, president of the current UN General Assembly and vice foreign minister of Hungary, called on all member countries to make joint efforts to push all parties concerned to seek just and peaceful solutions through negotiations for various crises in this turbulent world. His words reflected the desire of most countries and peoples. But whether this good intention can be realized or partly realized depends on the attitude of some influential countries and those countries concerned.

Of the major international issues left over from the previous assemblies, the Middle East issue has deteriorated to an urgent degree. Other issues, such as the Kampuchea issue, the Afghan issue, the Namibian issue, the disarmament issue and the issue of global talks, are all related to work peace and need to be solved speedily.

The core of the Middle East issue is the Palestinian issue. The Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the massacre of Palestinian civilians have made more countries realize that it is necessary to oppose the U.S. connivance with Israel, to force Israel to withdraw its army from the occupied Arab territories and to restore the Palestinian people's national rights. At the urgent meeting and general debates beginning 27 September, the Israeli aggression and its fascist barbarities of wantonly killing innocent people will certainly be condemned to an unprecedentedly strong degree. It is possible that some member countries will ask the UN to expel Israel from the international body. In the course of this struggle, people will pay close attention to the attitude adopted by the United States.

The key to the settlement of the Kampuchea issue lies in an unconditional withdrawal of the entire Vietnamese army from Kampuchea so that the Kampuchean people can establish a peaceful, democratic, neutral and nonaligned state without foreign interference. Any plans for a political solution which accept the fait accompli of the Vietnamese occupation in Kampuchea contravene the UN Charter and the resolution concerned adopted by the UN General Assembly and will certainly get nowhere. The delegation from the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea has attended the current UN General Assembly. The scheme of leaving the Kampuchean seats vacant concocted by Vietnam and the Soviet Union has failed. If Vietnam continues to ignore the resolutions adopted by the previous three assemblies calling for the withdrawal of its army, it will be more isolated.

The core of the Afghan issue is the withdrawal of Soviet troops. The UN General Assembly has adopted three resolutions calling for the withdrawal of Soviet troops, but the Soviet Union continues to ignore them. In the strong atmosphere of opposing hegemonism and aggression at the current assembly, the Soviet Union will hardly be able to evade being condemned once again.

The authorities of South Africa continue to illegally occupy Namibia. This was condemned by most member countries at the last assembly. A fierce debate on this issue will occur at the current assembly. The authorities of South Africa who are pursuing a racist policy are supported by a certain superpower. The current UN General Assembly will further clearly reveal the face of this supporter.

The Iran-Iraq war is also an issue which the current assembly cannot evade. This war has gone on for 2 years. Most countries in the world hope both Iran and Iraq can bury the hatchet and end the war as soon as possible. Their dispute can thus be solved by peaceful methods. It is expected that Third World countries will make convincing appeals to Iran and Iraq at the current assembly.

Holding global talks on reforming the existing irrational North-South economic relations at an early date is a general demand of Third World countries.

It is also a requirement of our times to establish a new international economic order and to carry out effective economic exchange and cooperation between poor and rich countries. However, capitalizing on their strong economic power, some developed countries take a negative attitude toward the North-South dialogue. In order to overcome obstructions, an acute struggle around this issue will occur at the current assembly.

Third World countries form an overwhelming majority in the United Nations. Their voice can never be neglected. They hope that the United Nations can play a positive role in upholding justice in international affairs, safeguarding world peace and improving people's material and cultural well-being. These reasonable demands will certainly win broader support at the current assembly.

BRIEFS

DIVING CONTESTS IN GUANGXI — The 1982 national diving contest and the Chinese, French and Swiss friendly diving contest have been held in the Guangxi regional swimming and diving pools from 23 September. The diving teams of provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, including Beijing, Shanghai, Liaoning, Shandong, Fujian, Hunan, Guangdong, Hubei and Guangxi, and the diving team of the Beijing Physical Culture College, which comprise 85 male and female divers, are taking part in these contests. The players of the French and Swiss diving teams arrived in Nanning yesterday. [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Sep 82 HK]

KISSINGER ARRIVES IN BEIJING FOR VISIT

OW281311 Beijing XINHUA in English 1303 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 28 (XINHUA) -- Former U.S. Secretary of State Dr. Henry A. Kissinger said to XINHUA at Beijing Airport this evening "it's a great joy to return to the People's Republic, which we have so many warm memories and whose relationship with the United States is of such an importance to both of us."

Dr. Kissinger arrived here this evening on his 11th visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

At the airport, he said that he wanted to see the changes taken place in China during his absence.

Welcoming Dr. Kissinger, Mrs. Nancy Maginnes Kissinger and their party at the airport were Zhu Qizhen, director of the Department of American and Oceanian Affairs of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, and Lin Zhaonan, minister-counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in the United States.

U.S. Ambassador to China Arthur W. Hummel, Jr., and embassy officials were present at the airport.

DPRK PAPER HAILS SUCCESS OF KIM'S VISIT

OW282351 Beijing XINHUA in English 1847 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 28 (XINHUA) -- NODONG SINMUM in an editorial today warmly hailed the success of President Kim Il-song's visit to China. The editorial notes that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song paid the visit at a time when the world situation was complicate and strained.

It says: "The cordial hospitality and fervent welcome accorded the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song by the Chinese party, government and people was a clear manifestation of their deep respect for and trust in him."

It says that Comrade Kim Il-song had talks with Chinese party and government leaders on a wide range of problems of mutual concern, including the problem of further strengthening the bonds of Korea-China friendship, and a complete consensus was reached on all the problems discussed.

It stresses: "The China visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a historic visit in which firm mutual support was manifested for the lines and policies of the parties of the two countries on revolution and construction, and which boundlessly inspired the struggle of the two peoples for their implementation.

"During his visit to China he expressed support for the program of socialist modernization put forward by the Communist Party of China and warmly hailed the successes of the 12th national congress of the party."

It says: "The CPC and the Chinese people positively support our people's struggle.

"Comrade Hu Yaobang in his speech declared that no matter what may happen in the world in the future, the Chinese people will invariably stand foursquare behind the Korean people as in the past and support the Korean people's just cause of socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

"This is a great inspiration to our people."

The editorial concludes: "The China visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a significant visit which strengthened the traditional indestructible militant friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and China and developed it to a higher stage. The results of the visit will help the two countries more dynamically accelerate the revolution and construction, and will display a great vitality in the accomplishment of the two peoples' common cause of anti-imperialism and greatly contribute to the consolidation of peace in Asia and the rest of the world."

YU QIULI ATTENDS BANQUET FOR DPRK ARMY GROUP

OW281658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 28 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Ministry of National Defense gave a banquet here this evening warmly welcoming a political work delegation from the Korean People's Army led by Yun Chi-ho, deputy director of the army's General Political Bureau.

Yu Qiuli, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, attended the banquet.

Liang Biye, deputy director of the P.L.A. General Political Department, and delegation leader Yun Chi-ho spoke at the banquet.

Liang Biye praised the Korean People's Army for its meritorious deeds performed in the protracted revolutionary struggles and the successes won in the political and ideological work, military training and other respects during the post-war years.

Liang said that the peoples and armies of China and Korea are as close as lips and teeth, and share weal and woe. In recent years, he said, exchanges in the political work between the two armies were most fruitful.

He said that the current visit of the delegation would promote the exchanges in the political work and contribute to the promotion of the friendly relations between the two armies.

In reply, Yum Chi-ho paid high tribute to the profound friendship between the people and armed forces of Korea and China. He also wished the Chinese people and armed forces new successes in implementing the 12th party congress guidelines, in building socialism, strengthening national defence and in striving for the return of Taiwan to the embrace of the motherland and the reunification of China.

He thanked the Chinese people for consistently supporting the Korean people's great cause of independence and peaceful reunification of their motherland. He said that reunification was the Korean people's ardent desire and the Korean nation's greatest task. "Korea must be reunified and no force can stop it," he declared.

Present were Hua Nan, deputy director of the P.L.A. General Political Department, (?Cho Yong-hyong), charge d'affaires ad interim of the D.P.P.K. Embassy in Beijing, and Senior Colonel Kim Pyong-ho, military, naval and air attache of the Korean Embassy in Beijing.

Prior to the dinner, Yu Qiuli had a cordial talk with the Korean visitors. The delegation arrived here earlier today at the invitation of the P.L.A. General Political Department.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON ZENKO SUZUKI'S VISIT

Text of Press Conference

OW281451 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 0900 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's press conference with Japanese and foreign reporters at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing -- live via satellite relay; questions in Japanese, Chinese or English followed by either Mandarin or Japanese translation; Suzuki's answers in Japanese followed by passage-by-passage Mandarin translation; following text is from Japanese as spoken or translated]

[Text] [Uji, TOKYO SHIMBUN and CHUNICHI SHIMBUN] Prime Minister Suzuki, first of all, I would like to ask you about the achievements of your visit. Tomorrow is the memorable 10th anniversary of the normalization of Japan-China relations. You arrived in China shortly before this anniversary and have since had a series of talks with Chinese leaders -- twice with Premier Zhao Ziyang and further with CPC Central Military Commission Chairman Deng Xiaoping and CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang. Please, tell us first about your impressions of these talks, the achievements of your visit to China, and your views as to how future Japan-China relations should be.

[Suzuki] I am visiting China under a program calling for mutual visits between the prime ministers of the two countries on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations.

On the occasion of this 10th anniversary, I wanted to review the steps taken by both Japan and China in the past 10 years since the normalization of their relations. Thus, based on our past achievements I have had talks with Chinese leaders on the future of our friendship and cooperation. Fortunately, I and Premier Zhao Ziyang are old friends as I have met him thrice already. I met him at the Cancun North-South summit meeting. I also met him when he visited Tokyo in May this year and I am meeting him again through this visit. I have frankly exchanged views with him in a very warm atmosphere. I also had extensive talks with Chairman Deng Xiaoping and party General Secretary Hu Yaobang. I have had a candid exchange of views with the Chinese leaders in an atmosphere filled with the desire for further friendship between Japan and China. I have also obtained their confirmation of continued future cooperation in developing Japan-China relations for a long time to come and I believe this confirmation is very significant. Before my visit to China, Japan received various criticisms from China, the ROK, and other Asian countries over its textbook descriptions. Believing that this issue should not darken the future of the relations between Japan and China, in my talks with Premier Zhao Ziyang I voluntarily brought up this issue and fully explained how Japan is thinking about it and what measures it is going to take in the future, while asking for China's understanding. As a result, Premier Zhao Ziyang said that the question has been settled for the time being, and at today's meeting Chairman Deng Xiaoping told me that the issue has already been resolved. I am determined to implement with sincerity the commitment made in the statement by Chief Cabinet Secretary Miyazawa that in the future the government will assume responsibility for the rectification of the textbook revisions. In addition, I believe that this textbook description issue should be viewed from a wider standpoint. Since I believe that the issue should be resolved by establishing firmly, before anything else, relations of trust and cooperation between Japan and China, I am resolved to make further efforts toward the development of friendly and trustworthy relations between the two countries. I believe that Japan and China have already established the groundwork for such relations of trust through their long, traditional and historic exchanges. In addition, China abounds in natural resources. Japan has advanced technologies, including frontier technology. I believe that both Japan and China can mutually benefit by combining China's resources and Japan's technologies. Therefore, if we practically succeed in combining these two factors, the peoples of our two countries will be mutually benefitted. As a consequence, it will further contribute to economic development not only in Asia but also in the world. From this standpoint, I am resolved to strive to further promote cooperative relations between Japan and China in the future.

[Beijing radio reporter Wu] Your excellency prime minister, among your numerous remarks you have particularly mentioned your desire to actively work for friendship and exchanges between China and Japan. In this connection, I would like to hear your views as to future personnel exchanges in particular.

[Suzuki] To further promote friendly and reliable relations between Japan and China, I believe that the two countries need to have an unceasing dialogue and affluent exchanges. These exchanges should not be limited to the government-to-government level. Various private sectors should also have mutual personnel exchanges, talks and contacts. It is important that, through these contacts, they promote mutual understanding.

When Japan and China normalized diplomatic relations 10 years ago, about 9,000 people made mutual visits annually. Personnel exchanges between the two countries, however, grew to the level of 130,000 visitors last year, showing a great increase. As a forum for regular talks between the two governments, Japan and China have instituted ministerial conferences. The two governments also have bureau-director-level talks.

In addition, the two countries have increased exchange of vocational trainees and experts. Moreover, the number of students of Japan has been increasing annually. I believe that such personnel exchanges in various fields will greatly contribute to promoting mutual understanding and establishing friendly relations between Japan and China in the future. In this connection, I would like to stress that there is a growing move in Japan -- at the initiation of the private sector -- to build the Japan-China Hall designed to help create a good environment and atmosphere for exchanges of students and cultural organizations. Our government intends to render active support and cooperation to realize this. I discussed this issue with Premier Zhao Zuyang and reached a consensus of views.

I have a special report to make here: During my talks with General Secretary Hu Yaobang earlier today, I, on behalf of the Japanese Government, formally invited him to visit Japan. At present, personnel exchanges are being stepped up and mutual understanding is increasing like this, and I extended my invitation with a view to having Mr Hu Yaobang, China's highest leader, visit Japan under these circumstances to see in person all aspects of the actual situation there and exchange views with the Japanese public and leaders in various circles and strata in order to deepen mutual understanding.

[Hoshino, JIJI PRESS Beijing bureau] Mr Prime Minister, earlier you touched on the textbook issue. In this connection, it may be said that China and other Asian countries have voiced strong censures on this issue, not merely because of descriptions in textbooks, but because some Japanese Cabinet members made indiscreet remarks, hurting the feelings of the people in various Asian countries. We will be happy if, with a view to deepening mutual understanding between Japan and various Asian countries, you, Mr Prime Minister, as head of the Japanese Government, give us your perception of Japan's behavior in the prewar [as heard] years.

[Suzuki] The Japanese people feel strongly their responsibility for, and are deeply reflecting on, the serious damage they inflicted on China and other Asian countries during the past war. This was made clear in the preamble to the joint statement for normalizing Sino-Japanese relations. Recently, when the textbook issue cropped up, the Government of Japan, through a statement by the chief cabinet secretary, clearly said that there is not the slightest change in this stance, that this stance ought to be properly reflected in education and in textbook descriptions, and that wrong descriptions will be corrected on government responsibility.

Since my arrival here, I have fully explained this to the Chinese leaders and once again promised to push corrective work with sincerity.

[Zhang Ho, reporter at the RENMIN RIBAO International Department] Mr Prime Minister, before you left for China, and said you would like to see with your own eyes how the four modernizations were progressing in China. During your stay here over the past 2 days, you have held talks with various Chinese leaders, and through these talks, I guess, you have been well informed. Would you give us your impressions? Furthermore, this year being the 10th anniversary of the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations, I would like to ask for your views on the future of Sino-Japanese friendship.

[Suzuki] China is pushing a grandiose development plan to quadruple her industrial and agricultural production by the year 2000, under the four modernizations' policy. Since the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations, our country has stinted no active cooperation with China, and it is now cooperating in the four modernizations in the economic and technical fields, in science and technology, and in improving business management.

I came to China with a desire to see, with my own eyes, how the government and the people are united in the four modernizations, to hear directly from Chinese leaders about the content of the four modernizations policy, the way they are going to push it in the future, its prospects, and to see the actual conditions in China, so that I could use my observations as a basis for determining what kind of further future cooperation Japan could offer.

I have met with the three top Chinese leaders in person and have been able to directly observe their grand desire and burning passions and determination.

China's modernization plan once went through a period of readjustment and was subject to review. According to the Chinese leaders I have met, it is being implemented as a realistic, concrete plan after review. Japan, for her part, wants to render as much cooperation as possible. Let me take this opportunity to point out in particular that, since China intends to accomplish this gigantic task by pooling the efforts of her people for the implementation of the modernization policy, government-level cooperation alone is not enough and active cooperation by the private economic and industrial sectors is necessary. I think it necessary to bring the vitality of the private sector into full play. I also think that from this point of view, it is necessary for China to open its doors to not only Japan but also other countries in future in order to push ahead with the modernization plan. In doing this, China should remove, as soon as possible those obstacles which stand in the way of private-sector level activities, such as investments, joint ventures and technical cooperation. In other words, I think it is important to improve environmental conditions.

From this point of view, I have strongly called on the Chinese leaders to take measures, such as readying an investment protection agreement and a tax treaty as soon as possible.

[Victoria Graham, ASSOCIATED PRESS] We understand Japan is concerned with the security and stability of Asia and has its own problems with the Soviet Union over its Northern Islands. We also understand there may be a certain improvement in Sino-Soviet bilateral relations and we understand exploratory talks will be held in Beijing early next month. After your talks with Chinese leaders, what is your view of Sino-Soviet strategic and bilateral relations and these forthcoming talks? Do you think the eventual normalization of Sino-Soviet relations will enhance the stability and security of Asia?

[Suzuki] How Sino-Soviet relations will fare in the future is a question which will have a great impact not only the peace and stability of Asia but also on the peace and stability of the world. Therefore, this question is drawing immense concern and attention from all countries in the world. Soviet General Secretary Brezhnev is calling for improvement in Sino-Soviet relations. In his political report to the recent 12th CPC Congress, General Secretary Hu Yaobang stated that, if the Soviet Union takes concrete measures to remove existing Soviet threats to China, it is possible to expect improvement in Sino-Soviet relations. This has focused the attention of international politics on the question of what will become of Sino-Soviet relations. I asked the Chinese leaders for their candid explanation of their policy regarding this question. On the basis of the five principles for peace, China holds that if the Soviet Union, as with all other countries... [relay is terminated at this point]

Fetes Officials

OW281748 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 28 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and Mrs. Suzuki gave a return banquet here this evening.

Among the guests were Premier Zhao Ziyang, Vice-Chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee Zhu Xuefan, State Councillors Gu Mu and Ji Pengfei, State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua, Vice-Chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Kang Keqing and Liu Lantao, members of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, members of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, [as received] leading members of government departments, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Japan Friendship Association, and Chinese Ambassador to Japan Song Zhiguang.

Prime Minister Suzuki and Premier Zhao Ziyang proposed toasts at the banquet.

In his toast, Suzuki thanked the Chinese Government and people for their hospitality. He said leaders of the two countries had reviewed satisfactorily Sino-Japanese relations since the normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries 10 years ago. They pledged to make unremitting efforts to develop Sino-Japanese relations in a more successful and fruitful way.

The prime minister said "though Sino-Japanese relations are growing sturdily like a new tree, it is still a young one. So long as it is protected in the hot summer and cold winter, and moistened by the rain and dew of Sino-Japanese friendship, it will grow into a 1000-year-old tree which can resist any violent storms."

He said "the little tree will continue to grow healthily and put forth luxuriant green leaves among the peoples of the two countries. Let our descendants rest and share joy under its huge shade. Let us continue to work for this goal."

In his toast, Premier Zhao Ziyang warmly congratulated Prime Minister Suzuki on his successful visit to China.

He said the visit has provided an opportunity for the leaders of the two countries to have a sincere and intensive exchange of views on international situations, bilateral relations and issues of mutual concern. It is of great significance in further deepening mutual understanding and promoting the relations between the two countries.

"Ten years ago," he said, "the Chinese premier and Japanese prime minister signed in Beijing the joint statement of the Chinese and Japanese Governments which laid the foundation for the development of the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries and opened up new vistas for extensive interchanges between our two peoples in all fields."

The prime minister said over the past decade, the friendly cooperation between China and Japan, substantive in content and multifarious in form, has yielded notable results. "We are satisfied with the past decade and pin greater hopes on the coming decade," he said. "The Chinese Government and people are ready to make unremitting efforts together with the Japanese Government and people for the development of relations of peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit and prolonged stability between our two countries. The friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples will certainly flourish from generation to generation."

The banquet proceeded in a warm and cordial atmosphere. Toasts were drunk to the 10th anniversary of normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries and the constant development of friendly relations and cooperation.

Attends Reception

OW281940 Beijing XINHUA in English 1854 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 28 (XINHUA) -- More than 1,000 Chinese and Japanese attended a reception in the Great Hall of the People this evening marking the 10th anniversary of normalization of relations between China and Japan. The reception was sponsored by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Japan Friendship Association.

Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, together with Wan Li, vice-premier of the State Council, Hu Juewen and Zhu Xuefan, vice-chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Ji Pengfei, state councillor, and Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, attended.

Also present was a delegation of men from the Japan-China Friendship Association, the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association, the Japanese Association for the Promotion of International Trade, the Dietmen's League for Japan-China Friendship, the Japan-China association on Economy and Trade, and the Japan-China Association.

Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, said: "Friendly relations between our two governments and peoples in the political, economic, cultural, scientific and technical fields have developed rapidly in the past 10 years, and the results have been satisfactory. The scale of people-to-people contacts has extended and new prospects developed."

Wang Bingnan said it has not been easy to attain the excellent relations between China and Japan.

"The peoples of the two countries must hold it dear, and at the same time remain vigilant and struggle against any attempts to turn back the wheel of history of the friendship between China and Japan," he said.

Wang Bingnan expressed his confidence that "so long as China and Japan conscientiously uphold and follow the principles and spirit of the joint statement and treaty of peace and friendship between China and Japan, there will be peace, friendship, equality, mutual benefit and prolonged stability between the two countries."

Yasushi Inoue, head of the Japanese delegation said the cooperation in all fields between the two countries has been going smoothly in the last decade, and especially in 1982, the Chinese premier and the Japanese prime minister exchanged visits. It is a symbol of the development of the friendly cooperation between the two countries and is of great significance.

"With the normalization of relations between Japan and China," he said, "a very favorable situation evolved in the people-to-people contacts between the two countries. The newly-emerged exchanges between our governments and the developing exchanges between the two peoples, though relatively independent of each other, supported and encouraged each other. This has made the friendship between the two countries an irresistible historical trend," he said.

"However, such a future cannot be realized by sitting idle," Inoue said. "If Japan hopes for permanent peace and prosperity in Asia, it should acknowledge the tragic past as it was and tell future generations about it truthfully. This is exactly the fundamental starting point for friendship between the two countries."

He said the Japanese and Chinese peoples should heighten their vigilance against actions destructive to such a fundamental starting point and contrary to historical trends. They should, with one heart and one mind, struggle against such actions.

He expressed his hope the Japanese and Chinese peoples would work hand in hand to contribute to stability in Asia and peace in the world through consolidation of Sino-Japanese friendship.

Prime Minister Suzuki said "the key to unshakable friendship between the two countries lies in deepening mutual understanding through rich and varied exchanges between the two peoples.

"I'd like to do my little bit in this regard," he said, "and I hope all of you here will play ever-increasing roles in the relations between our two countries."

KYODO: Heads for Hangzhou

OW290501 Tokyo KYODO in English 0424 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing Sep 29 KYODO -- Visiting Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki left here for Hangzhou Wednesday afternoon after official talks with government and Communist Party leaders.

He will stay overnight at the famous tourist spot south of the capital before moving on to Shanghai Thursday, fifth day of his current six-day visit to China to mark the 10th anniversary of Japan-China diplomatic relations.

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang visited the guesthouse and bid farewell to Suzuki.

They held two rounds of talks Sunday and Monday on bilateral and international matters.

VIETNAM REPORTEDLY SEIZES SIX THAI FISHING BOATS

OW280747 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Bangkok, September 28 (XINHUA) -- Vietnamese and Heng Samrin troops seized six Thai trawlers carrying a total of 145 crewmen in international waters over the weekend, reported the BANGKOK POST today. It was the second incident of this kind in the past two weeks.

The paper quoted fisheries sources as saying yesterday that Vietnamese troops disguised as fishermen took away by force four Thai vessels and about 100 crewmen while they were fishing in international waters about 30 nautical miles south of Vietnam, O-B Yai Island [as received] on Sunday. The Vietnamese, believed to be using vessels previously confiscated from Thai fishermen, opened fire on the Thai boats with machine-guns, the sources said.

No injuries were reported, but the fate of the crewmen was still unknown last night.

Meanwhile, two other Thai trawlers with a total of 45 crew members were seized by troops of the Heng Samrin regime on Saturday and Sunday, the sources disclosed.

They said the vessels were near Kampuchea's Kong Island about 25 nautical miles from the coastline when three boats with troops appeared and seized the Thai vessels and all the crew members.

Earlier this month, armed Vietnamese vessels seized four Thai trawlers operating in international waters near Vietnam. Two of them, with 90 crewmen, were released last week. The other two were still kept by the Vietnamese.

DK RATIO REPORTS SRV DIVISIONAL OFFICER KILLED

OW281226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 28 (XINHUA) -- Three Vietnamese officers, including a divisional officer, were killed by Kampuchean guerrillas in an ambush near O Kui Village, Koh Sla District of Kampot Province on September 17, according to radio Democratic Kampuchea today.

On September 13, the guerrillas destroyed a Vietnamese Army jeep and killed or wounded eight Vietnamese soldiers on Highway No. 6 north of Skun town, Kampong Cham Province.

In an attack against a Vietnamese position in Chikreng district, Siemreab Province on September 6, the guerrillas killed 26 Vietnamese soldiers, wounded 11 others and destroyed 7 billets.

REAGAN SAYS U.S. MARINES TO REENTER BEIRUT

OW290839 Beijing XINHUA IN English 0829 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Washington, September 28 (XINHUA) -- President Reagan said here tonight that U.S. Marines will go into West Beirut tomorrow and remain there until all foreign forces are withdrawn from Lebanon. At his televised press conference, Reagan said that the U.S. Marines together with French and Italian forces will be there to "give a kind of support and stability while the Lebanese Government seeks to reunite its people" and "bring about a unified Lebanon with a Lebanese Army that will then be able to preserve order in its own country." "And during this time, while that's taking place, the withdrawal, as quickly as possible, to their own borders of the Israelis and the Syrians."

Reagan's statement came after Pentagon sources said that the U.S. Government has decided to add a reserve force of 1,800 Marines to the 1,200 that are to land in Beirut.

He said that there has been "no change" in U.S. relations with Israel in the wake of massacres in West Beirut. "We feel morally obliged to the preservation of Israel and we're going to continue to be that way," he said.

He explained the "basic" point in his Middle East initiative, saying: "What has to be negotiated out is a kind of exchange of territory for security." He emphasized that "this country will never stand by and see any settlement that does not guarantee the security of Israel."

He said that the United States is going "to try and persuade the Arab neighbors of Israel to do as Egypt once did, and Israel, to negotiate out a permanent peace solution, in which Israel will no longer have to remain an armed camp" and at the same time, "an answer must be found that is just and fair for the Palestinians."

Reagan indicated that the administration has not sent the "formal notification" to Congress for more F-16s sales to Israel because of the current "climate." But he said arms sales discussions with Israel are "still on tap" and there has been "no interruption" of such weapons that are in the pipeline as spare parts, ammunition, things of that kind.

FRENCH, ITALIAN TROOPS DEPLOYED IN WEST BEIRUT

OW280725 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 28 (XINHUA) -- French and Italian peace-keeping troops took up positions at Palestinian refugee camps in West Beirut Monday at the request of the Lebanese Government, according to Western news agency reports.

The French and Italian troops forming part of the multinational force arrived in Beirut earlier, but refused to deploy because of the presence of Israeli troops in West Beirut.

The Israelis pulled out yesterday from all points except the airport and seaport, after which the French and Italians decided to move into position.

The Italian and French contingents are not at full strength, each with about 1,150 men.

With the Israelis mainly withdrawn and the multinational forces deployed, West Beirut would be under the control of the Lebanese Army.

It was reported that the U.S. Marine contingent of the multinational force will land in Beirut by Wednesday provided the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Beirut continues.

ISRAEL AGREES TO FORM INQUIRY COMMISSION

OW290725 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Beirut, September 28 (XINHUA) -- Israel today agreed to form a state commission to investigate the Beirut massacre of Palestinians, Israel radio reported.

After mounting pressure at home and abroad, the Cabinet made the decision at a meeting yesterday. The meeting also agreed to cancel a mass rally scheduled for October 2 to counter the September 25 demonstration of opposition parties protesting against the government's refusal investigate the Beirut slaughter.

The Labour Party was satisfied with the Cabinet decisions. But it called for the resignation of Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon and for a thorough investigation into all aspects of the Beirut killings and the intentions of Israeli troops' entry into West Beirut.

PLO REPORTS DEATH OF MILITARY LEADER IN AMBUSH

OW281800 Beijing XINHUA in English 1657 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 28 (XINHUA) -- Colonel Sa'ad Sayil, head of Palestine Liberation Organization military operations, was killed in an ambush last night in the Al-Biqa' Valley of eastern Lebanon, the PLO news agency, WAFA, reported.

Sayil was attacked by 30 gunmen while inspecting Palestinian positions near Ba'labakk in the valley and then died of gunshot wounds in a Damascus hospital, according to reports.

Sayil, also known as Abul Walid, was a Central Committee member of the dominant PLO faction Fatah and PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat's top military adviser.

BAN YUE TAN EXAMINES PALESTINIAN REVOLUTION

HK231016 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No. 17, 15 Sep 82 pp 58-59

[Article by Cai Jintang [5591 6930 1016]: "The Palestinian Revolution Cannot Be Toppled"]

[Text] Doubly pressed by both Israeli military pressure and U.S. diplomatic pressure, the Palestinian military force encircled in the western part of Beirut, the capital of Lebanon, retreated in groups to the Arab countries of Jordan, Iraq and Syria from 21 August to 1 September. As a result, the PLO has lost its struggle base in Lebanon.

The PLO retreated to Lebanon when it was defeated in Jordan in 1970. In the past 12 years, it made major advances. It recovered and expanded its military power and reestablished its administrative bodies. The PLO guerrillas frequently staged assaults on Israel, inflicting serious damage on the Israeli expansionists. In the first third of June this year, Israel, with U.S. coordination and tacit consent, mobilized two-thirds of her military power to mount a massive invasion into Lebanon. One of her aims was to hit and drive away the PLO military power in Lebanon. With her military superiority, Israel managed to occupy one-third of the territory of Lebanon, to destroy two-thirds of the PLO military power and all the PLO camps in southern Lebanon and, in addition, to tightly encircle West Beirut -- the location of the PLO headquarters. The PLO fighters resisted bravely for 2 and 1/2 months and inflicted heavy losses on the Israeli Army. Being inferior in number, the PLO accepted the request to leave Beirut in order to conserve its strength and to save Beirut from being destroyed.

The PLO has met with a great setback and its revolutionary cause is temporarily at a low ebb. But, not even a prairie fire can destroy grass, and it is impossible to destroy the PLO's revolutionary cause.

The Palestinian question is created by imperialism and Israel alone. Since her founding in 1948, Israel has started many wars of aggression to drive the Palestinians from their homes, making them wandering refugees. At present, the number of Palestinians wandering in various parts of the world amounts to 4 million. Most of them live in Arab countries such as Jordan and Lebanon. In order to return to their homeland and to found their own country, they have struggled for 30 years amidst hardships. It is possible for Israel to drive the PLO military force away from Beirut and Lebanon by force but they cannot entirely destroy the 4 million Palestinians. In fact, even in the southern part of Lebanon, there are still PLO fighters waging guerrilla warfare. In the northern part of Lebanon and in the Al-Biqa' Valley, several thousand PLO fighters still insist on struggling.

About 12,000 PLO fighters have retreated to Syria, Jordan, Iraq, Tunisia, Algeria, Sudan, South Yemen and North Yemen. In Tunisia, a special committee headed by the Tunisian director of domestic affairs has been established for the placement of 1,000 PLO fighters. 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has reestablished his leading bodies to carry on the struggle which will enable the Palestinians to return to their homeland and to found their own country.

Of course, the PLO's struggle will be more difficult in the future. In the first place, the military power of the PLO is scattered throughout the Arab countries and it is difficult to maintain a unified command. It seems impossible to have both great military development and recovery in a short time. Second, there is a divergence of opinion inside the PLO. The eight guerrilla organizations affiliated to the PLO individually form their own system. They have their own financial sources and political stands. Although they share the common goal of returning to their homeland to found a Palestinian state, they have different opinions on the important issues, such as whether or not the existence of Israel should be accepted and the means by which their lofty goal should be realized. Third, with American support, Israeli ambition is increasingly growing. Now, the PLO has left Beirut, but Israel refuses to withdraw its army. On the one hand, Israel is sending soldiers and commanders to the Al-Biqa' Valley to drive Syrian military power from Lebanon in order to further destroy the PLO guerrilla fighters while, on the other, Israel actively draws up plans to establish a Lebanese Government affiliated to Israel so as to facilitate the prolonged occupation and control of some regions in southern Lebanon. In this way, Israel promotes its "great Israel project."

Having experienced a setback this time and having stood trial once again, the PLO is summing up and adjusting its strategy for struggle. It is actively transforming this military setback into a future political success. Recently 'Arafat announced that he accepts all UN resolutions concerning the Palestinian question and that he is willing to accept mutual recognition with Israel. In addition, he proposes to directly communicate with the United States. It seems that the PLO will strengthen its political struggle in the future to implement its goal of returning to the homeland and founding a Palestinian state. The just struggle and reasonable claims of the Palestinian people are winning sympathy and support from more and more countries. The recently held seventh UN special emergency conference has passed resolutions to allow the Palestinian people "to freely exercise their inviolable rights of self-determination and national independence." The Palestinian question, as the core of the Middle East problem, will finally be justly solved with the cooperative struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples.

OMANI ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO ULANHU

OW210830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0800 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 21 (XINHUA) — New Ambassador of the Sultanate of Oman to China 'Awad Badr al-Shanfari presented his credentials here this morning to Vice-Chairman Ulanhu of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Wen Yezhan was present.

The ambassador arrived here September 16.

PENG CHONG MEETS CONGOLESE, MADAGASCAR GROUPS

OW191254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 19 (XINHUA) — Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here today respectively with a delegation from the Congolese Socialist Youth Union led by Dekamo, member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour and secretary of the Central Committee of the Congolese Socialist Youth Union, and a Madagascan youth delegation led by Said Ali Koussay, minister of youth. They had friendly conversations.

ANNIVERSARY OF PRC-TOGO TIES CELEBRATED

OW201850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1625 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 20 (XINHUA) — The 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Togo was marked at a banquet given by Togolese Ambassador to China Bloua Yao Agbo and Mrs. Agbo, at the embassy here this evening.

Present at the banquet were Ji Pengfei, state councillor; Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Lu Xuejian, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Xiao Peng, vice-minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery; Lu Zhixian, vice-minister of culture; Peng Peiyun, vice-minister of education, and Xie Bangding, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries.

Ambassador Agbo and Vice-Minister Gong spoke at the banquet. Both paid high tribute to the friendly cooperation between China and Togo in the last decade and said they hoped for further development of cooperation.

RENMIN RIBAO ON TWO-LINE, TWO-FRONT STRUGGLES

HK281103 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Sep 82 p 5

[Article by Wu Jiang [0702 3068]: "Firmly Establish the Idea of the Struggle on Two Fronts"]

[Text] At all times and in all countries, whenever a society undergoes a tremendous change, a large number of new and old schools of thought emerge and contend with one another, thus giving rise to various disputes between diverse schools of thought. When such situations emerged in the past, the ruling classes had various ways of dealing with them. After the proletariat and the progressive people acquired the scientific truth of Marxism, besides carrying out struggle against various kinds of antagonistic social ideological trends (it is in the process of criticizing the old world that Marxists find the new world), Marxists have to carry out struggles to defend the purity of their scientific truth and maintain the correctness of the proletarian party's line. This is the struggle that is called by us the struggle against erroneous tendencies. These tendencies mainly denote the various "leftist" and rightist erroneous tendencies that are divorced from or distort the basic principles of Marxism and the Marxist parties' line. Since the beginning of the latter half of the 19th century, these struggles against erroneous tendencies have never ceased in the history of proletarian political parties and later a concept called "the struggle on two fronts" gradually took shape.

The idea of the struggle on two fronts is an important innate idea of Marxism. A proletarian political party's capability of correctly developing the ideological struggle on two fronts is a mark of its maturity. However, due to many reasons, it is difficult for people to understand the idea of the struggle on two fronts. As Lenin pointed out, "Nothing can enrage people to such an unparalleled (often ridiculous) extent as the idea of the 'struggle on two fronts'" and some people even "fly into a rage" at the very mention of it. ("Collected Works of Lenin" vol 16, p 211) The situation was precisely the same in our party before the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. At that time, people were only allowed to oppose rightism and were not allowed to oppose "leftism." Thus, they were afraid to utter a single word about the struggle on two fronts. As a result, many people only knew that there was a "struggle between the two lines [lu xian 6424 4848]," but did not know that there was a "struggle on two fronts [zhan xian 2069 4848]," nor did they understand the relationship between the two struggles. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have put an end to this halfpractice, but we have not overcome the force of habit of the old ideology. Therefore, sometimes we again forgot to prevent and oppose rightism when we were opposing "leftism."

Right after we legitimized opposing "leftism" at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in December 1978 and began to sort out "leftist" mistakes in various fields, on 30 March 1979, at the meeting to clarify the ideological guidelines for the party's theoretical work, Comrade Deng Xiaoping emphatically pointed out that while breaking away from the erroneous influence of "leftism," we had to ideologically and politically adhere to the four basic principles and oppose any rightist tendencies that doubted or negated these principles. At that time, quite a few comrades did not understand these words and they asked: "Why should he raise the idea of opposing rightism with such haste since we have just begun to systematically sort out 'leftism?'" However, the answer is already clear to everybody now and they all understand that this is an important mark of the fact that our party has restored the original features of Mao Zedong Thought. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has constantly maintained a firm stand in dealing with many major issues of principle and has correctly and promptly developed the struggles on both the front of fighting "leftism" and the front of fighting rightism. At the same time, it has done its best to deal with many practical problems in accordance with the Marxist requirements of acting scientifically and taking every factor into account. By so doing, we have been able to satisfactorily handle many complex ideological problems and sociopolitical contradictions in a relatively short period. In his report at the 12th party congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang focused on summing up the important experience in these aspects.

He further pointed out: If we persist in doing so for a long time, we will surely be able to accumulate new experiences and create new theories in our great new practice under the new historical conditions. Thus, we will be able to promote the development of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

This, in my opinion, must be where we should place stress in studying the spirit of the 12th congress. In other words, we should firmly fix in our minds the idea of correctly carrying out the struggle on two fronts. In order to achieve this, I think that we should pay attention to the following problems.

We should use the comprehensive nature of dialectics to overcome the one-sidedness of metaphysics. To most of our comrades, their one-sided views are the main reason for their political vacillation now to the "left," now to the right. Just as the report of the 12th party congress said: In times of historical change, people are apt to think one-sidedly because of the profound influence of old ideas and customs and because of lack of experience in dealing with new things, plus the effect of other social and political factors. Due to special historical conditions, in the past few years we lived in the realm of constant changing from one tendency to another and jumping from one extreme to the other. The force of habit which gives rise to absoluteness of mind and extremes of action is very powerful. If we fail to carry out effective struggles against such force of habit in our minds, it will be impossible for us to thoroughly overcome the vacillation now to the "left" and now to the right.

Is it possible for us to carry out the struggle on two fronts to oppose both the "leftist" and rightist tendencies regardless of time, place, manner or combat effectiveness? I believe the answer is in the negative. In times of historical change, various kinds of tendencies occur one after another. They also influence one another and constantly change. Therefore, our guiding principles should be: Proceeding from the practical conditions of various periods, localities and problems, we should oppose the "leftist" tendency whenever there is any and deal blows at the rightist tendency once it occurs. Under our present practical conditions, the rightist tendency is apt to occur when we are opposing the "leftist" ideology. When we are opposing the rightist tendency, the "leftist" stuff is apt to gain ground again. The "leftist" force of habit should not be neglected. Therefore, when we are opposing the "leftist" tendency, we should guard against the rightist stuff, whereas when we are opposing the rightist tendency, we should prevent the "leftist" stuff. This is an art of struggle which we should now learn to master.

Will the struggle against tendencies impede the implementation of the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and letting a hundred schools of thought contend? Historically, there are two kinds of practices of letting a hundred schools of thought contend. The first one was basically spontaneous and the other is carried out under leadership. The practice of letting a hundred schools of thought contend during the period of the Warring States, the competition of various schools of thought during the periods of Wei and Jin and the flourishing of various schools during the period of the Renaissance in Western Europe and on the eve of the bourgeois revolution, were spontaneous as a whole. In other words, various classes exerted their influence behind the scenes and refrained from openly asserting that they exercised direct leadership. This is not what the proletariat has done. When the proletariat is in power, it openly asserts that the proletarian ideological system of communism is assigned a leading position and that the proletariat will not share leadership with other ideological systems. Furthermore, it openly claims that "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" is a firm class policy of the proletariat. This is what we mean by the practice of letting a hundred schools of thought contend, which is carried out under leadership. Therefore, the practice of letting a hundred schools of thought contend under socialist conditions and the practice of letting a hundred schools of thought contend of the old times cannot be mentioned in the same breath, because they are matters of a different nature. Here, there is one thing which we should clarify: The practice of opposing the "leftist" and rightist tendencies falls mainly within the scope of the ideological and political struggle of the party. It cannot be applied indiscriminately.

For example, it cannot be applied to the academic viewpoints. The correct struggle against tendencies carried out by the party ideologically and politically has never impeded the practice of letting a hundred schools of thought contend in the academic field. On the contrary, it provides conditions to ensure the smooth progress of letting a hundred schools of thought contend in the academic field, including the correct orientation of practice and so forth (with regard to the struggle on two fronts in the academic field, such as the struggle on two fronts concerning the problem of literature and art as Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out, that is another matter.

It is a struggle between the two lines of another nature, which I do not intend to discuss here). Therefore, I believe the struggle to oppose tendencies in the ideological and political fields is not absolutely antagonistic to, and does not conflict with, the implementation of the double-hundred policy in the literary and art and academic fields. They can and should be unified. We can discuss this problem and my views are not necessarily correct.

JIEFANGJUN BAO NOTES SERIOUS MISTAKES IN ARTICLE

OW281424 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Today's JIEFANG RIBAO reprints from its front-page a long article published by the editorial department of the JIEFANGJUN BAO on 27 September entitled "An Article With Serious Mistakes."

The article by the editorial department of the JIEFANGJUN BAO says: On 28 August, this paper published an article by Comrade Zhao Yiya entitled "Communist Ideology is the Core of Socialist Spiritual Civilization." The article contains some worthy points, but on the whole it has serious theoretical and political mistakes written under a correct title. Particularly, this article -- which is in conflict with certain important points in the report to the 12th party congress -- was published by us on the eve of the 12th party congress. This was not only a serious case of carelessness, but one of dereliction of duty and a grave political and organizational mistake on our part. We need to draw a profound lesson from it.

Having said the above, the article of the editorial department of the JIEFANGJUN BAO makes a detailed analysis of the major mistaken views in Comrade Zhao Yiya's article.

The article continues: The appearance of Comrade Zhao Yiya's article once again shows that it is extremely important to stress in the party and the army that all party members, the party's leading cadres in particular, must identify themselves with the party Central Committee ideologically and politically, and that it is extremely important for the army -- the army paper included -- to obey the party's absolute leadership. The appearance of the article also once again shows that we must continue to firmly oppose both "left" and right erroneous tendencies.

On the surface, Comrade Zhao Yiya's article seems to be rather well balanced. On several questions, it gives both of the opposing views. However, it is very obvious what it really advocates and opposes. In the name of opposing bourgeois liberalization, it actually propagates a "left" viewpoint.

We do have to firmly oppose the trend of bourgeois liberalization and all other rightist viewpoints. However, using "left" viewpoints to oppose bourgeois liberalization and other rightist viewpoints is not only futile, but will create new confusion. "Left" and right erroneous tendencies manifest themselves in different forms, but they have one thing in common -- both run counter to Marxism.

The fact that Comrade Zhao Yiya's article was published in this paper and also in the Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO shows that among a very small number of comrades in the party and the army there indeed remains the pernicious influence of "left" ideas, which constitutes an obstruction to the party's line, principles and policies, as does the trend of bourgeois liberalization and other rightist viewpoints. Organizationally and as a disciplinary matter, it is impermissible to propagate these erroneous viewpoints.

Zhao Yiya's Article

OW281 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by Zhao Yiya [6392 2496 0068]: "Communist Ideology Is the Core of Socialist Spiritual Civilization"]

[Text] Communist ideology is the core of socialist spiritual civilization. We should use communist ideology to guide the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

1. Distinguish between the two kinds of civilizations. Spiritual "civilization" has its class character. Our spiritual civilization and bourgeois "civilization" are fundamentally different. Some things look alike on the surface, but are completely different in essence. Take "courtesy" for example. Our courtesy is based on equality and fraternal love. Their "courtesy" is nothing but a "veil" covering their scramble for fame and gain and their intrigues against each other.

Our party, army, state and society are the most progressive and the "most civilized" in the world. In Shanghai in 1949, and in Korea in 1951, I heard many people speak of our army as "the most civilized army in the world." This is not an undeserved compliment. It is not only because our commanders and fighters are civilized in the way they get along with people and in word, deed and manner, but more importantly, because the masses of the people deeply understand from their personal experience that the Chinese People's Liberation Army is indeed worthy to be called an army which is led by the Communist Party and armed with the communist ideology, possesses a high revolutionary spirit and serves the people wholeheartedly.

We absolutely do not advocate bourgeois "civilization" because it is a hypocritical and deceptive "civilization." Even the highly automated, "civilized" production cannot change in the slightest degree the exploiting nature of capitalism. No matter what kind of "automatic production lines" there are, they are always weapons for the bourgeoisie to squeeze out the sweat and blood of the proletariat. The serious harm and deep sufferings caused by the energy crisis, environmental pollution, world wars and so forth inevitably brought about by the capitalist mode of production are beyond estimation. As to the rotten bourgeois ideas, the decadent and debauched spiritual life in capitalist society, the relations among men trying to cheat or outwit each other...these we must all the more resolutely refuse to accept. Of course, we do not reject everything. We want to learn the advanced scientific and technological achievements of the capitalist world and all cultural heritages in the history of mankind which are helpful to our "four modernizations." However, while learning, we also must adopt an analytical attitude, and cannot copy them blindly and mechanically, still less praise them in extravagant terms.

What our party advocates is socialist spiritual civilization. At the beginning, the meaning of this slogan was quite clear, and the difference between socialist spiritual civilization and capitalist civilization was clearly distinguishable. When this slogan was first raised, emphasis was placed on carrying forward the revolutionary spirit and upholding the socialist road. However, some comrades, in the course of understanding and publicizing it, one-sidedly emphasized "civilization" while neglecting "spirit" and, worse still, socialism. As a result, the difference between the two types of civilization was easily confused. Obviously, a genuinely high level of socialist civilization cannot be attained if we fail to foster noble communist ideals and cultivate people of moral integrity who work selflessly for the public and if we fail to carry forward the proletarian revolutionary spirit, or more simply, if we deviate from communist ideology.

2. Give prominence to the three precepts. Speaking of spiritual civilization, Comrade Xiaoping has on many occasions emphasized that one must "have ideals, pay attention to moral integrity and observe discipline." He has also pointed out that these three precepts constitute the principal part of socialist spiritual civilization. These three precepts are a very important directive.

They not only vividly epitomize the main points of communist ideology but also serve as good "medicine" for improving the current work style of the party and the standards of social conduct. Do we not stand for doing everything by proceeding from reality and seeking truth from facts? If we recall the Yanan spirit in the early days of the war of resistance against Japan and the standards of social conduct in the early days after national liberation and then analyze the ideological causes of why the current work style of the party is incorrect and the causes of bad social conduct, we will discover that the main problem is that a considerable number of party members (cadres) lack lofty ideals, haggle over personal (small coterie) interests and are still under the pernicious influence of liberalism and anarchism. It will be impossible to radically improve the party's work style and the standards of social conduct if this problem is not understood well and thoroughly solved. Without solving this problem, only superficial achievements can be made in building a socialist spiritual civilization.

The scope of socialist spiritual civilization is wide. It covers education, science, technology, literature, art, physical culture and health work. A great deal of work must be done in building a socialist spiritual civilization. For example, we can carry out campaigns involving the "five stresses and four beauties," the "four haves," "three stresses" and "two fear nots" and can launch "civility and decorum month" activities. Although communist ideology covers many things, the most important is its center and its key link, which find expression in the three precepts. To foster communist ideology, we must, first and foremost, have ideals and moral integrity and observe discipline. If we act in accordance with these three precepts and foster communist ideology, we will be able to promote and guide the building of a spiritual civilization as a whole as well as advance socialist modernization and accelerate its realization.

Emphasizing these three precepts and the fundamental and guiding role of communist ideology does not mean that the importance of science, culture and other fields can be neglected. Socialist modernization cannot be achieved without raising the people's scientific and cultural level, the realization of communism will also be out of the question. Moreover, raising the nation's scientific and cultural level involves long years of work in strengthening the foundation. Marked achievements in this respect cannot be made without 10 to 20 years of sustained efforts.

Therefore, we must not slacken our efforts in attaining these achievements. While attaching importance to science and culture, we must not and should not negate the three precepts nor the fundamental and guiding role of communist ideology. We must not, on any account, allow the importance of culture to blur the prominence of the important role of communist ideology.

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Some people have said that a person with little education cannot have lofty ideals and moral integrity... this is obviously wrong. It is easier for a person with a high level of education to study communist theories and raise his political consciousness. Cases where crimes are committed out of ignorance are not rare. Nevertheless, ideology cannot be equated with education. Let us not talk about "the bourgeois lackeys with diplomas" in the West, let us talk about Lin Biao and the "gang of four." They became reactionaries not because they had a low educational level. On the contrary, the educational level of Zhang Side, Liu Hulan, Dong Cunlei, Huang Jiguang, Lei Feng, Wang Jie and tens of thousands of unknown heroes in our revolutionary ranks was not high, but their noble ideas and character are worth learning from by every one of our comrades, including every well educated party member.

3. Is it "ultra-left?" Some comrades worry that stressing communist ideology now will be considered as "exceeding the socialist stage," and will be accused of fanning up the "communist wind" and committing ultra-leftist mistakes. Of course, they have reason to worry about this. We are definitely in the stage of socialism, so we should follow only socialist policies. We should bear in mind Comrade Mao Zedong's repeated teaching that a clear distinction must be made between ideological education within the party, and social and economic policies.

The past mistakes committed in "fanning up the communist wind" and in "forcibly carrying out the transfer of ownership regardless of inadequate conditions" must not be allowed to reoccur. Special attention should be given to economic policies, the relations of production and other fields. We stress that communist ideology should guide the building of a socialist spiritual civilization. This does not mean that all non-party people are required to become communists; still less do we demand that communist ideology fully occupy the ideological sphere. Our aim is to make communist ideology occupy the leading position. This is perfectly right and proper. "The ideology of the ruling class invariably occupies the dominant position in every era." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels" vol 1, 52). From the time when Marx and Engels created scientific socialism and the League of Communists, our movement has been advancing under the banner of communism. In China, the new democratic revolution also won victory under the guidance of communist ideology. Now, ours is a socialist society (the early stage of communism). Ours is a country led by the Communist Party, the vanguard of the proletariat. Can we allow bourgeois ideology to replace communist ideology in occupying the dominant position?

As for the ideological consciousness of our party members and leading cadres, our objective and cultivation of moral character, their essence can only be communism. Otherwise, how can we become the vanguard of the proletariat? How can we overcome the inroads of bourgeois and other non-proletarian ideas and still retain the glorious title of being worthy communists? If this is considered "ultra-left," then upholding the party's leadership and the four basic principles is also "ultra-left."

4. The key link lies in the sober-mindedness of the leaders involved in ideological work. In the past few years, unhealthy ideas have really emerged inside and outside our party. In particular, the harm done to our cause must not be underestimated. However, what is more important is our lax and weak leadership on the ideological front. I was some of our comrades on the theoretical, literary and art, and journalistic circle who first took the lead in supporting and publicizing the erroneous viewpoint bourgeois liberalism that runs counter to the four basic principles. Moreover, this erroneous viewpoint was not promptly checked and corrected. As a result, it inevitably spread and grew. This is a very important experience and lesson. In strengthening leadership on the ideological front, we must first get hold of "ideological guidance," which is the central link. What education should be conducted in the party, what should be openly publicized, advocated, opposed and paid attention to in a certain period of time should be perfectly clear. Leadership at all levels should be made to understand this. Only in this way can our guiding ideology remain sober and our ideological leadership remain strong and effective.

RENMIN RIBAO ON REALIZING COMMUNIST IDEALS

HK260836 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Sep 82 p 5

[Article by Hu Jian [5170 7003]: "On Communist Ideals"]

[Text] From Utopian to Scientific Communism

Only more than 130 years in the long years of human history have passed since the unusual emergence of communism in Europe, yet it has been sweeping the world with the tremendous momentum of an avalanche.

Why does communism have such great vitality? The reason is that it is scientific and conforms to the law of development of human history.

Communism is a new social system, and is also a movement to realize this system. This movement takes the proletarian ideological system as its guide. This ideological system, too, is called communism. The communist ideological system is the great contribution of Marx and Engels, the great revolutionary teachers.

In his "Das Kapital," which he completed with all his energy, Marx studied the history of the capitalist method of production.

He discovered that the basic contradiction of this production method is the contradiction between socialized production and the capitalist private ownership system. In production, this contradiction is reflected by the antithesis between the organized production in specific factories and anarchy in the entire social production. In class relations, it is reflected by the uncompromising antithesis between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. The proletariat is a product of large-scale industrial production. With the development of industrial production and the increase of cruel exploitation, the proletariat also developed with each passing day and became more united and more conscious. The development of the basic contradiction of the capitalist method of production inevitably results in the enormous increase of capitalist productive capability and the relative reduction of the demands of the broad masses of laborers within their payment capability. It thus inevitably results in periodic economic crises characterized by "overproduction." The emergence of these pestilent economic crises shows that capitalist production relations are shackles obstructing the future development of the productive forces. When the contradictions inherent in the capitalist system become unprecedentedly acute, proletarian revolution is inevitable. That is, revolution cannot be avoided.

The law that the capitalist system is doomed to perish, which was discovered by Marx, is a scientific summary of facts which exist objectively, rather than as a good wish or subjective illusions. It was on the foundation of this objective law and scientific summary that the "manifesto of the Communist Party" made the public call: Workers of the world, unite to overthrow the capitalist social system, to carry out communist revolution and to win the whole world in the future!

In human history, various people have made various predictions on the future. In China, as early as in the Western Han Dynasty, in the "Liji, Liyun," which was based on a book of the Qin Dynasty, an ideal of great harmony was created. It said that "the world is for all-- this is a general principle." In modern history, Kang Youwei wrote in his "Book of Great Harmony" that he hoped semicolonial China would be reformed and become a country with a perfect social system. By dividing social development into three stages of disorder, flourishing and peace, he hoped that the ideal society of "peace" would be realized step by step by removing national boundaries, eliminating class polarization, abolishing racial discrimination, disregarding physiological differences, breaking the bounds of different families and property and eliminating disorder. As a matter of fact, the social organization and political system he designed for the peaceful world was nothing more than adding his own illusions to the blueprint based on the development of the capitalist countries at that time. In Europe, during the early 19th century, some utopian socialist theories emerged, withde Saint-Simon, Charles Fourier and Robert Owen as their representatives. This utopian socialism was an outcome of the underdevelopment of capitalist production in the period when the contradictions of capitalism had not yet been fully revealed, and the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie had not yet become acute. It exposed and criticized the social evils of capitalism and pointed out that capitalism is not an everlasting social system but must be replaced by socialism. This was a progressive idea. The three utopian socialists made several careful and concrete designs for their ideal society. Robert Owen even conducted an experiment according to his blueprint, but soon failed. Although in some respects utopian socialism embodied a "faint light of communism," it did not really know anything about the essence of capitalism and the strength of the proletariat. Their road of reforming society by designing plans by a few talents, and through propaganda, and by experimenting and demonstration, was bound to fail.

Only when Marx founded the materialist conception of history, which brought to light the objective laws governing the development of human society, and the theory of surplus value, which brought to light the objective laws governing the emergence, development and decline of the capitalist system, that utopian socialism was developed into scientific socialism. For the first time, scientific socialism pointed out that the proletariat is the gravedigger of capitalism and creator of communism. It thus presented a realistic deal of a future society for the human being.

Scientific Foresight -- The Future of Human Society

Then, what kind of social system will communism be?

Marxism has never concretely described people's food, clothing, recreational activities and so forth under the communist system. What it has brought to light is the essence of communism.

-- Marx pointed out that communism is divided into two stages: A primary stage and an advanced stage. The premise of Marx's prediction that this advanced stage can be realized is not evident in either the present labor productivity or the mediocre people of our times.

-- On this premise, labor in a communist society will be entirely different from the labor of slaves, which was maintained by bludgeon, and is entirely different from wage labor, which is maintained by the threats of hunger. It is also different from labor in a socialist system, which is characterized by the principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work." It is a kind of labor which benefits the whole society. It is a communist society; instead of being a means to fulfill tasks, receive pay and carry out duty, labor will become the habitual and conscious conduct of people for the interests of the public. It will not be merely a means of life, but life's prime desire.

-- In a communist society, labor productivity will be greatly raised. At the same time, people need not yield like slaves to the social division of labor. Productive forces will be increased along with the overall development of each person, and social wealth will be continuously and fully created. Then the society will be able to write on its banner "from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs."

-- What will people become at that time? In this respect, Engels made the following exposition: Living conditions which dominate people today will be dominated by the people. Thus, the people will, for the first time, really become masters of nature. As for the law governing people's social activities, which has hitherto been counter to people's activities, it will be skillfully applied by the people and will submit to the people's domination. Only then will people be able to completely and consciously create their own history. This is a leap from the realm of necessity to the realm of freedom.

This is the future human society clearly pointed out by scientific socialism. It is not a good wish or a just and rational inference; and still less is it an occasional discovery by a certain genius. It is a result of the development of real economic and class relations. So it is entirely different from all social reformation plans based on subjective imaginations.

Scientific socialism and Marxist philosophy and political economics form an inseparable entity, which is a well-organized and complete communist ideological system. This system provides the proletariat with a powerful ideological weapon in recognizing and transforming the world. Thus, with a lofty goal and under the guidance of scientific theory, the struggle of the proletariat for its emancipation gradually developed into an international communist movement. This movement takes as its ultimate purpose the realization of this ultimate purpose as the ideal of communists.

Difficult and Winding, but Not Uncertain

Ideals are attainable visions interrelated to the objectives of struggle. They have absolutely nothing in common with wild flights of fancy, fantasies, illusions and dreams. The ideals that the communist social system can certainly realize are scientific, and although they require many generations of efforts they are definitely not uncertain.

However, we must soberly understand at the same time that in order to realize these ideals, we will inevitably experience many anticipated and unanticipated hardships and difficulties. The transformation of any social system in human history must go through circuitous windings. How can we demand that the road of communist revolution be direct and straight?

Regardless of whether we are talking about the international communist movement or the Chinese revolution, both have encountered countless tribulations. Such tribulations objectively exist, and some are also inevitable. There is no need to conceal the truth.

Take the Chinese revolution as an example. There is no denying that either because of the contrast in class strength, the lack of experience or the miscalculations and mistakes produced as a result of the divergency between the subjective and the objective, we suffered setbacks, disasters, and defeats on the road of revolution. The reason some of our comrades feel uncertain at present about the communist future, apart from the lack of scientific knowledge about communist ideals, is in fact inseparable from this situation of the 10 years of turmoil which had occurred in the course of our revolution. Ten years cannot be considered a short time in the life of a person, however, it is not a very long time in the entire history of the communist movement. Just think, in merely 60-70 years, such a feudal country of several thousand years as China has already changed into one which no longer has an emperor and is without landlords and capitalists. It has already become a socialist country speeding towards modernization. No matter how many windings there may have been in between, people in general cannot but admit how great, how fast and how extraordinary this change has been! The turmoil had of course created numerous problems, and old practices die hard. However, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the CPC Central Committee has carried out the work of bringing order out of chaos from the guiding ideology to all aspects of actual work. The 12th party congress proclaimed that we have already successfully completed this formidable task and achieved a historical change. We are now in the process of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. As long as we base ourselves on this understanding, what reason have we got to keep on feeling sorry for ourselves, to complain or even to lose confidence? If we do, will we not be ashamed for having too little aspiration before the martyr who wrote, "it matters not if I lose my head as long as my principle is true," and who readily died for the cause? Will we not also feel distressed for having too little tenacity before the people of the older generation who bent their backs to the task till their dying day, or the people of the contemporary generation or even the younger generation who are blazing trails and breaking paths to press forward in the face of difficulties?

In the face of the communist ideals to which we have pledged to devote our whole life and to struggle for, we should all square our shoulders and earnestly throw ourselves into the communist movement with full confidence. The accomplishment of such a great undertaking in human history would be out of the question without many generations of people advancing wave upon wave and quietly putting their shoulders to the wheel.

Ideals and Realities

The communist movement is a development in stages from the elementary to the advanced. Each stage has its own specific tasks and objectives, but each stage is also without exception an indispensable component of the whole grand design of the communist movement.

The revolutionary history of 60 and more years under the leadership of the Communist Party of China has been precisely this kind of step-by-step development. When the Communist Party of China was first founded, the party had worked out its own maximum program: "organize the proletariat, use the means of class struggle, establish the politics of the dictatorship of workers and peasants, eradicate the private ownership system and gradually attain a communist society." ("Manifesto of the Second CPC National Congress") For the sake of realizing this supreme ideal, the party immediately and clearly defined the necessity at that time of organizing the proletariat to take part in democratic revolution, and also stipulated that the objectives of struggle in the stage of democratic revolution were: eliminating civil strife, toppling the warlords, establishing peace in the country, overthrowing the oppression of international capitalism, attaining complete national independence and uniting China into a genuine democratic republic. Thereupon, our party led the people to accomplish one-by-one the revolutionary tasks at different times.

After the socialist revolution began, the revolution also developed by stages. Moreover, the completion of revolutionary tasks in these stages were all for the sake of paving the way for the building of a communist social system. They were all component parts of the communist movement. Therefore, we have every reason to say: Comrades, do you want to realize the ideals of communism? Then, if you are living in the 1920's of this century, you should take part in the workers' movement and the northern expedition of that time. If you are living in the 1930's, you should take part in the agrarian revolution and the war of resistance against Japan of that time. If you are living in the 1940's, you should take part in the anti-Chiang and anti-U.S. democratic movement and the liberation war of that time. If you are living in New China, you should take part in socialist revolution and socialist construction. In the present 1980's, you naturally should make unremitting efforts for the four modernizations and resolutely struggle for the building of socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization. If in any of these stages people had scorned the tasks of the time or thought that they were too concrete and practical and therefore too elementary and not worth paying attention to, and yet talked at length about their desire to struggle for great and glorious communism, then, if these people were not juvenile and understood nothing about communism, they could probably be armchair communists, phrase-mongering communists or even sham communists.

On this question Comrade Mao Zedong explained that the Chinese revolution must be divided into the democratic revolution and the socialist revolution and carried out in two steps. He pointed out: In the present stage of the new democratic revolution, all Chinese Communists and sympathizers with communism in China must struggle to achieve the objective of the present stage; they must struggle against foreign and feudal oppression to deliver the Chinese people from their miserable colonial, semicolonial and semifeudal plight. Comrade Mao Zedong said at that time: "If any communist or communist sympathizer talks about socialism and communism but fails to fight for this objective, if he belittles this bourgeois-democratic revolution, relaxes or slows down ever so slightly and shows the least disloyalty and coolness or is reluctant to shed his blood or give his life for it, then wittingly or unwittingly, such a person is betraying socialism and communism to a greater or lesser extent and is certainly not a politically conscious and staunch fighter for communism." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong" p 1060)

All communists must have communist ideals. This goes without saying. Without communist ideals and without the willingness to struggle for this lofty goal, why join the Communist Party? In this world, to be able to conform to the historical trends of time, devote oneself to the most formidable undertaking in human history and become a conscious and staunch communist is the most meaningful thing in life.

Such comrades should diligently study and arm themselves with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

Such comrades should have unflinching and unswerving faith in communist ideals. They must not be at a complete loss because of setbacks and tribulations, but must indomitably keep on struggling all their life.

Such comrades should steadfastly accomplish the practical work of the present stage. Lenin pointed out: The ability to only recite communist slogans is dangerous and the ability to only flaunt communist deductions is pathetic, for we cannot rely on them to build communism. We must at all times work energetically in a sober and steadfast manner. We not only cannot confuse the distinction between communist ideals and the present socialist system, but we also cannot forget the great communist goal of carrying out socialist construction at present.

Chinese Communists must place a strict demand on themselves and dedicate themselves to realizing communist ideals.

RENMIN RIBAO ON WATER, SOIL CONSERVATION

HK281459 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Sep 82 p 2

[Commentator's article: "All Trades and Professions Must Be Concerned About Water and Soil Conservation"]

[Text] All localities are now implementing the "Regulations Regarding the Work of Water and Soil Conservation" formulated by the State Council. In order to achieve further success in this work, it is necessary to solve what is, at present, an important problem. That is, all trades and professions must be concerned about water and soil conservation, cooperate with each other and make their own contribution to this work.

Soil erosion can affect many fields. It not only threatens agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and water conservation, but also does harm to industry, transportation, railroad, postal and telecommunications service and urban construction, thus causing losses to people's production and daily lives. In quite a few places, soil erosion is very serious. This can be ascribed to both natural and social causes. Destruction by wars in history, slash-and-burn cultivation, land reclamation on steep slopes in recent years, random felling of forests, irrational excavation in construction projects, waste and ashes recklessly dumped by factories and mines, slack law and discipline and poor management are all reasons for soil erosion. Because the series of problems have not been solved over many years, the speed of bringing water and soil under control lags far behind the speed of damage in many places. Under these circumstances, all trades and professions must do a good job in water and soil conservation relative to themselves, close all loopholes, strive to achieve success and jointly protect land resources in the whole country. Only when all trades attach importance to this work and lay equal stress on both prevention and transformation can the work of water and soil conservation be successful.

The development level of a country or a nation's economy and culture can be reflected in the scientific utilization of water and soil resources and rational land exploitation. All trades and professions should pay attention to and strengthen the work of water and soil conservation in all kinds of production activities, because not only can this contribute to bringing the water and soil of the whole country under control, but it can also help improve the production and technical level, management level and economic benefits of their own units. In this area, a lot of work has to be done. For example, in the agricultural field, we must ameliorate the soil, rationally develop diversification, prohibit land reclamation on steep slopes and gradually change farmlands on slopes into forests or grassland for livestock raising. In the field of animal husbandry, we must rationally utilize, preserve and build grassland, prevent grassland from being eroded into sandy land and prevent soil erosion on waste land and grass slopes. In the field of forestry, we must rationalize the felling of trees, regenerate forests in time, do a good job in planting trees, afforesting mountains, tending forests and protecting forests from fires. In the field of water conservation, we must draw up unified plans, uphold the principle of combining engineering measures with biological measures and conduct comprehensive exploitation and utilization. In the fields of industry, transportation, public health, building materials and commerce, efforts should be made to rationally solve problems in choosing factory locations, designing production lines, exploiting minerals, dumping waste and ashes and utilizing the sources of raw materials, fuel, fodder and drinks. A good job should also be done in implementing the policy for purchasing products and the population policy and in protecting the environment. Scientific research and educational units, trade unions, organizations of the CYL and the women's federations should publicize and popularize knowledge regarding water and soil conservation and organize all kinds of beneficial activities so as to arouse the enthusiasm of the masses in loving, protecting and building the national land. They should also struggle against the actions which cause soil erosion.

Water and soil conservation is a cause which concerns the whole nation, so it needs all the people to concern themselves with it. At present, there are many conditions favorable to conducting water and soil conservation. The state has included water and soil conservation in the long-term program for transforming the land on a nationwide scale. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee, the State Council and party committees and governments in all localities, "planting trees everywhere and making the motherland green" has become a great mass movement of the whole party, the whole army and the whole nation. As long as all units concerned take this work seriously, work in close cooperation, fully mobilize all social strength, rely on the masses and adopt effective measures, it is certain that a new situation in water and soil conservation will be created and the territory of our motherland will become a land of enchanting beauty.

DAQING WATER INJECTION STABILIZES OUTPUT

HK280909 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0104 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Dispatch by Zhang Muyou [1728 1970 0645]: "The 'Mystery' of Daqing Oilfield's Achievement in Having High and Stable Yields -- an Interview With Wang Zhiwu, Chief Geologist of Daqing Oilfield"]

[Text] In Daqing oilfield, which is well known the world over, exploration and exploitation of oil began gradually, stretch by stretch of the area, starting in June 1960. All the wells there are flowing wells and the total yield of the oilfield has continued to increase year by year. In 1976 its total yield of oil reached 50 million tons, which was half of the total national oil output. Generally, foreign oilfields' yields will drop sharply 3 or 5 years after they have achieved their peak output levels. However, Daqing oilfield has maintained a stable high output for 7 years and will continue to maintain such a stable high output for a number of years. Over the past 6 years, if we judge by the output target of 50 million tons assigned by the state, Daqing oilfield has overfulfilled the targets by more than 5 million tons. The profits that the oilfield has handed over to the state since its establishment totals more than 57 billion yuan!

What is the "secret" of Daqing's stable high output?

At an international symposium that was held not long ago, I interviewed Wang Zhiwu, deputy director of the Daqing oil management bureau and chief geologist, and asked him to explain this "mystery."

Wang Zhiwu said: "The key reason is because we have adopted the method of injecting water into the oilfields layer by layer at an early stage; thus we have succeeded in adding to and maintaining the pressure of the oil layer's by artificial means."

"Why should you inject water into the oilfields while extracting oil?" To this question, Wang Zhiwu explained: The reason why, when a well is sunk in an oilfield, the oil will flow out by itself is because there is pressure underground which presses the oil out. A simple example similar to this is that when you remove the cap of a bottle of beer, the pressure in the bottle is lowered and the carbon dioxide that has dissolved in the beer under the original pressure will soon be separated from the beer and pour out of the bottle bringing out with it some of the beer. When the drill reaches the oil layer, the pressure of the oil reservoir drops to a certain level and the natural gas that originally dissolved in the crude oil under the original high pressure begins to separate from the crude and continue to inflate, thus pushing the crude to the bed of the oil layer and making it flow out of the well. However, if we depend only on this natural force underground, the yield of the well will drop quickly because the pressure will soon drop sharply after a period of oil extraction. As the oilfield in Daqing covers a large area 10 to 20 kilometers wide, the natural force underground is relatively small; therefore, it is very difficult to maintain a prolonged and stable high output if we rely only on the natural gush. By means of injecting water, we can maintain the relatively high pressure of the oil reservoir and overcome this difficulty.

During the interview, I was told that at the beginning of the oil exploitation in Daqing, they adopted the general method of injecting water and acquired some experience, but the results were not completely satisfactory. After analyzing the characteristics of the oilfield, Wang Zhiwu and other scientific and technical staff realized that the Daqing oilfield was an oilfield with a number of oil layers that were separated by arenaceous rocks which varied to a great extent in terms of their characteristics. If we had extracted oil from all the layers and injected water into all layers "indiscriminately," the oil layer with a higher pressure would have interfered with the oil flows of other oil layers, and thus would have brought about a bad result in production. They have carefully divided the oil layers into a few categories according to their different characteristics. For different categories of layers of a well, they have injected water at a different pressure and in this manner, they have injected water into all the layers. At the same time, they have developed appropriate technology for extracting oil simultaneously from different layers, thus succeeding in maintaining a high speed of oil exploitation and in bringing about a stable high output.

The experience that was acquired in Daqing marked the beginning of a new stage of exploiting oil with water injection in China. At present, China has 127 oilfields that have been exploiting oil with more than 20,000 wells and a total annual output of more than 100 million tons of crude oil. Among these wells, 7,000 use water injection. More than 800,000 cubic meters of water are injected into them daily and the output of the wells that are affected by the injection of water constitute 93 percent of the total national output of oil. Last year, 150 million cubic meters of water was injected into Daqing oilfield alone. This practice is seldom seen elsewhere in the world.

Wang Zhiwu said: "Daqing has a fine tradition, that is, attaching importance to first-hand data. Making a clear investigation of the conditions underground and handling concrete problems in a practical manner is the 'secret of our success.' In order to achieve this, the people in Daqing oilfield have made great efforts."

Wang Zhiwu graduated from the petrogeology department of Northwest University in the 1950's. During the 1960's, he took part in the great mass campaign in setting up the Songliao oilfield. At that time, he joined the workers and technicians of the whole oilfield in a mass discussion and investigation of the underground resources. They conscientiously analyzed every well, the work of every team and every area, and then wrote the analysis report of more than 3,000 wells and summed up 16 special themes of research. After sitting up late for countless nights, they finally clarified the geological situation of the oilfields, the oil exploitation technology to be adopted, the arrangement for collecting and transporting oil on the ground and the data of 35 foreign oilfields. Together with all the other people, Wang Zhiwu made up his mind: "We will realize the target of producing 50 million tons of oil a year! It is entirely possible to maintain this output level for a decade!" They have drawn up a detailed plan and formulated the technical measures to guarantee a high output on the basis of the technology of exploiting oil by means of injecting water.

The practice in the past 6 years has proved that compared with similar oilfields in the United States and the Soviet Union, Daqing's method of water injection has achieved good results. At the international oilfield exploitation technical symposium held in Daqing at the beginning of September attended by representatives from more than 20 countries, Wang Zhiwu publicly read, on behalf of a few specialists, the thesis entitled "Daqing Oilfield's Way of Raising the Effect of Exploiting Oil by Means of Water Injection," which sums up the experiences of the practice in the past 20 or more years and which drew the attention of and was well received by the Chinese and foreign specialists who attended the symposium. An oil specialist from a developing country said: "We are as proud of this as China is." Geological exploration specialists from many developed countries were also of the opinion that China has achieved wonderful results in exploiting oil by means of water injection at Daqing oilfield and obtained successful experiences.

When the interview was drawing to an end, Wang Zhiwu firmly told this reporter his plan to organize people to continue research into newer technology on the basis of the technology of injecting water layer by layer in order to achieve an annual increase of 4 million tons in output. This is aimed at compensating for the reduction in output. Moreover, they will also do a good job of carrying out exploration. At present, they have already found a dozen medium-sized and small oilfields on the eastern and western sides of Daqing oilfield and ascertained that there are some oil deposits. However, they should further enlarge their field of vision and go deep into Daqing oilfield and to the Sanjiang and Hailar River Basins to look for oil. He asserted, "In my opinion, it is certainly possible to find 1 billion tons more of oil deposits. We are very optimistic about the long-term prospects of the oil deposits. In short, as long as we do our best in our work and find out the laws governing our work, we will be able to maintain the stable high output of Daqing oilfield. The central authorities have called on Daqing -- a "bright pearl" -- to make new contributions to the four modernizations. This has made us even more clearly feel the weight of our responsibility."

STATE COMMISSION APPROVES ANHUI COAL-MINING PLAN

OW290629 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The State Planning Commission recently approved a report certifying the feasibility of the Huainan and Huaibei coal-mining development plan, a report which was submitted by a group of experts of the scientific and technical consultative service under the China Scientific and Technical Association led by Professor Hua Luogeng. In addition to approving the project for rebuilding 6 large coal mines in the Huainan-Huaibei mining area, the State Planning Commission gave consent to a plan for building 16 new large and extra large pits in the area by 1995. The total design capacity of these 16 projected pits is 34.6 million dun.

The approval was an important policy decision to ensure China's economic development and step up exploration of energy resources. It is of very great strategic significance in the long-term economic development of Anhui and other areas of east China.

In April and June this year, Professor Hua Luogeng, a noted mathematician and vice chairman of the China Scientific and Technical Association led a group of experts in joining Professor (Yang Qike) and other Anhui experts to conduct a 2-month scientific exploration and technical survey in the Huainan and Huaibei coal-mining area. They drew up a technically feasible and economically rational 15-year development plan for the area, after making an estimate of coal needed to keep abreast of the pace of economic development in east China.

NATIONAL AGROECONOMY SYMPOSIUM ENDS IN CHENGDU

OW280821 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] A national symposium on agricultural economy sponsored by the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences for the country's agroscientific research departments ended in Chengdu on 24 September. More than 1,000 experts and workers specializing in agricultural economy from 27 provinces, special municipalities and autonomous regions attended.

They discussed the strategic role of food grain in China's agricultural development, reform of the rural economic system, economic evaluation of scientific research in agriculture and ways and means to strengthen scientific research in agricultural economy. Forty-two papers and investigation reports were read out at the symposium.

The participating comrades pointed out that it is necessary to shift the emphasis of scientific research in agricultural economy from mainly explaining the party's principles and policies to providing the scientific basis for the party and government to devise strategic policy decisions and principles for developing agriculture.

Directed by the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress, the task of our agro-scientific research henceforth is to try to determine the nature, quantity and orientation of the country's major agricultural economic undertakings, using the theoretical ground of "agriculture is the foundation of the national economy" and acting in accordance with the strategic view of ensuring comprehensive agricultural development.

FANG YI SENDS WREATH FOR 'PEKING MAN' DISCOVERER

OW281237 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 28 (XINHUA) -- A memorial meeting was held today for Chinese paleoanthropologist, Pei Wenzhong, who discovered the first skull fossil of "Peking Man" in 1929.

More than 600 mourners paid their last respects at Babaoshan Revolutionary Cemetery to Pei Wenzhong, who died on September 18, 1982, at the age of 79.

The skull discovery which attracted worldwide attention opened an important chapter in the study of the evolution of man.

Pei Wenzhong was a member of the Fifth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, a division member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, standing committee member of the Central Committee of the Jiusan (September 3) Society, curator of the Beijing Museum of Natural History, vice-president of the Chinese Archeological Society and research fellow of the Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology under the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Lu Jiaxi, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, presided at today's memorial meeting and Qian Sanqiang, vice-president of the academy, delivered the memorial speech.

Qian Sanqiang described Pei Wenzhong as an outstanding scientist of China and founder of the country's studies in paleolithic archeology, mammalogy of the Quaternary Period and paleoanthropology.

In his youth, Pei Wenzhong took an active part in the struggles against imperialism and feudalism, Qian Sanqiang said. After liberation, he energetically participated in the country's construction by devoting his time to archeological research, training young scientists and popularizing science. He dedicated his energy and wisdom to study of the mammalogy and stratigraphy of the Quaternary Period and published more than 150 scientific papers. He also made important contributions to museology in China including establishment of the first natural history museum.

Qian Sanqiang said Pei Wenzhong's life was spent in seeking truth. He loved socialist China and the Chinese Communist Party and was loyal to the cause of science.

Wreaths were presented by Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Xu Deheng and Xiao Jingguang; State Councillors Fang Yi and Zhang Jingfu; and the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; the United Front Work Department of the party Central Committee; the State Science and Technology Commission; the Chinese Academy of Sciences; the China Association for Science and Technology and the Jiusan Society.

Zhou Peiyuan, Yan Jici, Ye Duzheng, Mao Yisheng and other noted Chinese scientists were also present at the memorial meeting.

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN ON CPC CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

OW250429 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Xiang Nan, first secretary of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, has given a lecture on guidelines for studying the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress. He gave the lecture to teachers and students of the Fujian Teachers University this morning. Comrade Xiang Nan said: The documents of the 12th party national congress are the crystallization of collective wisdom. At present we must concentrate our main efforts on studying the documents.

Comrade Xiang Nan then discussed five points: 1) the 12th CPC National Congress was the most important meeting since the 7th CPC National Congress; 2) the primary task set forth at the 12th CPC National Congress is to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization; 3) the strategic objective of quadrupling industrial and agricultural output value can surely be accomplished; 4) we should have full confidence in achieving three fundamental turns for the better; 5) the succession of new cadres and the cooperation between old and new cadres are important guarantees for accomplishing the grand strategic objective in the new period.

In conclusion Comrade Xiang Nan said: Who should we rely on to accomplish the militant tasks set by the 12th CPC National Congress? It is you, the young people, whom we rely on. Students, do not be arrogant and conceited or belittle yourselves. You should take over the tasks from the older generation, study hard under the party's leadership and prepare to undertake the task of quadrupling industrial and agricultural output value and take heavy responsibility for the four modernizations. If we defy difficulties, work hard and use the correct line of the 12th CPC National Congress as a guide, we can surely build our motherland well and give China a new face in the world.

XIANG NAN SPEAKS TO NONPARTY PERSONS ON CPPCC

OW270158 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 22 September Comrade Xiang Nan attended a group discussion of nonparty persons who were attending the enlarged meeting of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee as observers. He commented on the work of the provincial CPPCC committee and the need to foster democracy.

Comrade Xiang Nan highly evaluated and supported the remarks by Ni Songmao, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, on the need to transform Fujian's outmoded enterprises. He acclaimed the remarks by Wu Hongxiang, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, who proposed that a committee be established by the provincial CPPCC committee to provide technical consultative service for the transformation of the outmoded enterprises. Xiang Nan also spoke on how the provincial CPPCC committee should adapt its work to the needs of the new period. He said to the 30 or so nonparty persons: Our invitation to you to attend the enlarged meeting of the provincial CPC committee this time is not for appearance sake. We believe that only by relying on the efforts of everyone can the work of our state be done properly. There are more than 3,000 large and medium-size enterprises in Fujian. Their transformation cannot be accomplished in a day or two. However, we cannot afford to ignore their transformation because the products they produce must be able to compete. There are currently two types of products: one for export and the other for domestic consumption. Can it be true that only (poorly made) commodities for domestic consumption are available to people at home? We cannot allow this situation to go continue. The provincial CPPCC must adapt its work to the needs of the new period and create a new situation. Therefore, it is a very good proposal that, with scientific and technical groups as the foundation, a committee to provide technical consultative service for transforming our enterprises be set up by the provincial CPPCC committee and that men of insight and economic experts be organized to review and give consultative advice on matters concerning technical transformation, tackling key technical problems, importation of technology and technical cooperation. From now on, all the government's transformation projects will be carried out only after the consultative committee's opinions have been sought. This is the only way we can prevent certain leaders from making arbitrary decisions and make fewer mistakes while making major policy decisions.

Comrade Xiang Nan also stressed that it is necessary to foster socialist democracy. He said: In accordance with the general task presented by the 12th CPC Congress that it is necessary to realize the four modernizations and build China into a highly civilized and democratic socialist country. The provincial CPPCC committee must further foster socialist democracy and voice its opinions on various party and state projects so that we can supervise each other's work and cooperate to create a new situation of socialist modernization.

XU JIATUN ADDRESSES JIANGSU CPC MEETING

OW280110 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting of prefectural, municipal and county party committee secretaries from 21 to 25 September to transmit the guidelines of the 12th party congress and to study its documents. The meeting also made concrete arrangements for people in various localities and departments in the province to study, publicize and implement these documents.

Present were standing committee members of the provincial party committee, advisers to the provincial party committee, standing committee members of the provincial people's congress, personnel in charge of party membership in the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC committee, responsible comrades of the provincial military district, secretaries, deputy secretaries and propaganda department directors of various prefectural, municipal and county party committees as well as comrades in charge of party membership in various provincial-level departments, commissions, offices and bureaus, mass organizations, journalistic units, institutions of higher learning and scientific research units, totaling more than 500 persons.

At the opening session of the meeting, Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the provincial party committee, conveyed the guidelines of the 12th party congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang's important speech at the first session of the 12th CPC Central Committee on arrangements for the party's work for the present and next year, Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speech at the first session of the Central Advisory Commission on the commission's nature and tasks and Comrade Chen Yun's important speech at the first session of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection on strengthening the work of discipline inspection. Then, those attending the meeting earnestly studied and discussed several major documents of the 12th party congress for 3 days.

In his speech at the session the day before the meeting ended, Comrade Xu Jiatun dealt with his personal experiences in studying the documents of the 12th party congress. Then, on behalf of the provincial party committee, he made concrete arrangements for people in various parts of the province to study, publicize and implement these documents. He said:

1. Party committees at various levels must conscientiously organize party members to study the documents of the 12th party congress as a task of primary importance at present.
2. The rest of this year will be the first period for studying these documents. Then the provincial party committee will hold an enlarged plenary session of the committee in December to conscientiously discuss and make arrangements for the second period of studying these documents and for the committee's tasks for the first half of 1983 according to the actual conditions on the province's various fronts.
3. In relaying and implementing the guidelines of the 12th party congress, it is necessary to stress studying and discussing its documents one by one and paragraph by paragraph.
4. In organizing people to study these documents, it is necessary to stress study results and to oppose formalism.
5. All newspapers, magazines, television and broadcasting stations and other journalistic units, as well as literature and art organizations, basic-level broadcasting stations and cultural centers should vigorously publicize the documents of the 12th party congress.

6. Leading cadres at various levels should take the lead in studying these documents, do a good job in leading people in doing so and exemplarily carry out the various resolutions of the 12th party congress.

JIANGSU ISSUES CIRCULAR ON CORRUPTION CASE

OW250349 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] The Discipline Inspection Commission of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee recently transmitted a circular issued by the Haian County CPC Committee on (Dai Guanglai) and (Zong Ze) who received bribes while handling a criminal case. The discipline inspection committee pointed out: During the struggle against grave criminal offenses in the economic sphere, cases should be handled by selected people who are firm in party spirit and good in thinking and style of work and observe law and discipline. Ideological education and vocational training for incumbent crime investigators must be strengthened, and they must be educated in existing policies. At the same time, they must be placed under observation. If they violate laws and discipline, they should be promptly investigated, duly dealt with and punished according to law and party discipline.

From September 1981 to April 1982, (Dai Guanglai), a worker of (Nanping) Commune's construction station in Haian County, and (Zong Ze), a worker of the commune's silk-wadding factory, were assigned by the commune party committee to investigate a case. Taking advantage of the opportunity, they repeatedly passed themselves off as public security personnel, and while pretending to recover stolen articles, they received bribes including some 400 yuan in cash, watches and woolen sweaters. Since their crime was exposed. (Dai Guanglai) has been dismissed from CPC membership and arrested. (Zong Ze) will also be duly dealt with.

JIANGXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETS

OW270048 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] The 2d plenary meeting of the 12th session of the 5th provincial people's congress standing committee was held on the morning of 24 September. Participants in the meeting heard a report on behalf of the provincial people's government by provincial Vice Governor Wang Shixian on the implementation of this year's economic plan and a report by Provincial Vice Governor Zhang Guozhen, entrusted by the provincial people's government, on the work of promoting production and providing relief to disaster areas in the province.

In his report provincial Vice Governor Wang Shixian stated how the province's economic plan had been implemented during the first 8 months of this year and set forth measures to be taken in an effort to fulfill and overfulfill the plan. Provincial Vice Governor Zhang Guozhen reported on the antiflood and relief work carried out this year and the present situation in agricultural production. He pointed out several tasks that should be given particular attention in order to open a new agricultural production situation.

Zhang Yuqing, vice chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, presided over the meeting. Forty-two persons attending the meeting including Chairman Yang Shangkuai, Vice Chairmen Liu Junxiu and Li Fangyuan and members of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress. In addition to Wang Shixian and Zhang Guozhen, vice governors of the provincial people's government, the following persons were present at the meeting as nonvoting participants. Lai Shaoyao, Shen Hanqing, Ni Nanshan and Liu Jianhua, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee; Chen Keguang, standing committee member of the provincial CPPCC committee and chief procurator of the provincial CPPCC committee and chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate; (Zhang Xiqing), vice president of the provincial higher people's court; as well as responsible persons of various departments of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, responsible persons of the provincial planning commission, the provincial agricultural commission and other departments concerned of the provincial people's government and responsible persons of the standing committees of the people's congresses of 17 municipalities, counties and districts under the jurisdiction of municipalities.

SHANDONG'S BAI RUBING RECEIVES MINORITY GROUP

SK250410 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] According to our sources, the 1982 minority visit group which travels along the second route in the country arrived in Jinan from Qingdao on 24 September. Greeting the group at Jinan municipal railway station were Ding Fangming, deputy governor of the province; Zhou Xinfu, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee and director of the United Front Work Department under the provincial CPC committee; (Ye Wendou), deputy mayor of Jinan Municipality; and responsible comrades from the provincial and municipal departments concerned.

On the afternoon of 24 September, responsible comrades, including Bai Rubing, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, Su Yiran, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and governor of the province, and Zhao Lin, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, cordially received the head and deputy heads of the group and representatives of various minority nationalities at the guesthouse in southern Jinan and extended a warm welcome to their visit in the province.

During their visit in Qingdao Municipality, the minority group toured the city and visited scenic spots. Wherever they went they were cordially entertained by responsible comrades of the municipal party and government organs and by the people throughout Qingdao.

Minority Group Ends Visit

SK280721 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] According to our sources, the 1982 minority visit group that travels along the second route in the country successfully concluded its tour in Shandong and left Jinan by train for Beijing on the evening of 27 September. Seeing them off at the railway station were Ding Fangming, deputy governor of the province; Zhou Xinfu, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee and director of the United Front Work Department under the provincial CPC committee; (Ye Wendou), deputy mayor of Jinan Municipality; and responsible comrades from the provincial and municipal departments concerned.

On the afternoon of 27 September, Bai Rubing, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Su Yiran, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and governor of the province; and Zhao Lin, secretary of the provincial CPC standing committee and chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee; visited comrades of the minority group at the guesthouse in southern Jinan and cordially said goodbye to them. Meanwhile, they heartily solicited helpful opinions on the provincial work from comrades of fraternal nationalities. Comrades of the minority group were very grateful to the province's people for their hospitality, saying that Shandong Province has left a deep impression on them and that, touring in the province, they have profoundly sensed unity among various nationalities and the warmth of a big family in the motherland.

During their tour in Jinan, the minority group visited the (Xiaojinzhuang) Brigade of Hui nationality in Xijiao Commune, the No 2 Machine Tool Plant, the pencil factory and the highway bridge of the Huang He and toured places of historic interest and scenic beauty, including Qianfoshan, Daminghu and Baotuquan Spring. Wherever they went, they were cordially entertained and warmly welcomed by the people.

CHEN GUODONG ADDRESSES SHANGHAI CPC MEETING

OW270522 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Excerpts] After the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee held an enlarged meeting of its standing committee on 22 and 23 September to study and convey the guidelines of the 12th National CPC Congress, it held a municipal meeting of responsible cadres who are party members on 24 September to study and convey the guidelines of the party congress.

At the 24 September meeting Chen Guodong, head of the Shanghai delegation to the 12th CPC National Congress and first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, gave an overall and detailed account of the 12th CPC National Congress and its basic guidelines. He urged the responsible cadres who are party members in Shanghai to take the lead in studying the documents of the congress well, consciously implement the principles and tasks set by the congress and strive to contribute to accomplishing the programs and objectives adopted by the congress and to achieving fundamental turns for the better in the financial and economic situation, the standard of social conduct and the party's work style.

Hu Lijiao, second secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, presided over the 24 September meeting. Wang Dachan, Han Zheyi, Zhong Min, Zhao Xingzhi and Xia Zhengnong, secretaries of the municipal party committee; Chen Yi, Yang Shifa and Chen Jinhua, deputy secretaries of the municipal party committee; and standing committee members of and advisers to the municipal party committee attended the meeting.

Comrade Chen Guodong said: The entire congress strictly followed the democratic procedures and fully embodied the principle of democratic centralism. The 12th CPC National Congress was indeed a meeting of unity and victory. Comrade Chen Guodong pointed out: The 12th party congress was the general mobilization to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. The documents of the 12th party congress are a development of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. The responsible cadres who are party members in Shanghai should seriously study the documents of the 12th national party congress, profoundly understand them, take the task of organizing the party members to study the documents of the congress as a task of prime importance and strive to do it well. The broad masses of party members and cadres in Shanghai should oppose arrogance and shatter complacency, work conscientiously and vigorously and make more contributions to the creation of a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

Comrade Chen Guodong's speech consisted of six parts: 1) a brief account of the congress; 2) the great achievements and historic significance of the congress; 3) the correct guiding principle for creating a new situation in all fields; 4) the correct guiding principle for party building in the new period; 5) achieving the cooperation between new cadres and the old and the succession of new cadres to the old at the highest level of party leadership; 6) struggling to achieve three fundamental turns for the better. Comrade Chen Guodong also conveyed Comrade Hu Yaobang's important speech on the party's work plan for the present and next year delivered at the 1st Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee to the meeting.

At the 24 September meeting, Comrade Xie Zengnong conveyed Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech at the first plenary session of the Central Advisory Commission; (Wang Yaoshan), leader of the preparatory group for the discipline inspection committee of the municipal party committee, conveyed Comrade Chen Yun's speech at the first plenary session of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection. At the 24 September meeting, Hu Lijiao, second secretary of the municipal party committee, gave instructions on how to thoroughly study the documents of the congress and set demands for the study.

Some 3,400 persons attended the 24 September meeting. They included some members and alternate members of the 12th CPC Central Committee, some members of the Central Advisory Commission and some members of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection who were in Shanghai; the Shanghai delegates and alternate delegates to the 12th CPC National Congress; responsible cadres of the leading party groups of various departments, committees and offices under the municipal party committee and the municipal government; responsible cadres of the leading party groups and party committees of various wards, counties and bureaus; responsible cadres of colleges, scientific research units and major industrial plants; and party members and responsible cadres of PLA units, units of various central ministries and commissions and various provinces and municipalities in Shanghai.

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